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BAKEWELL  
Urban District Council.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BAKEWELL URBAN DISTRICT,  
For the Year 1914,

BY

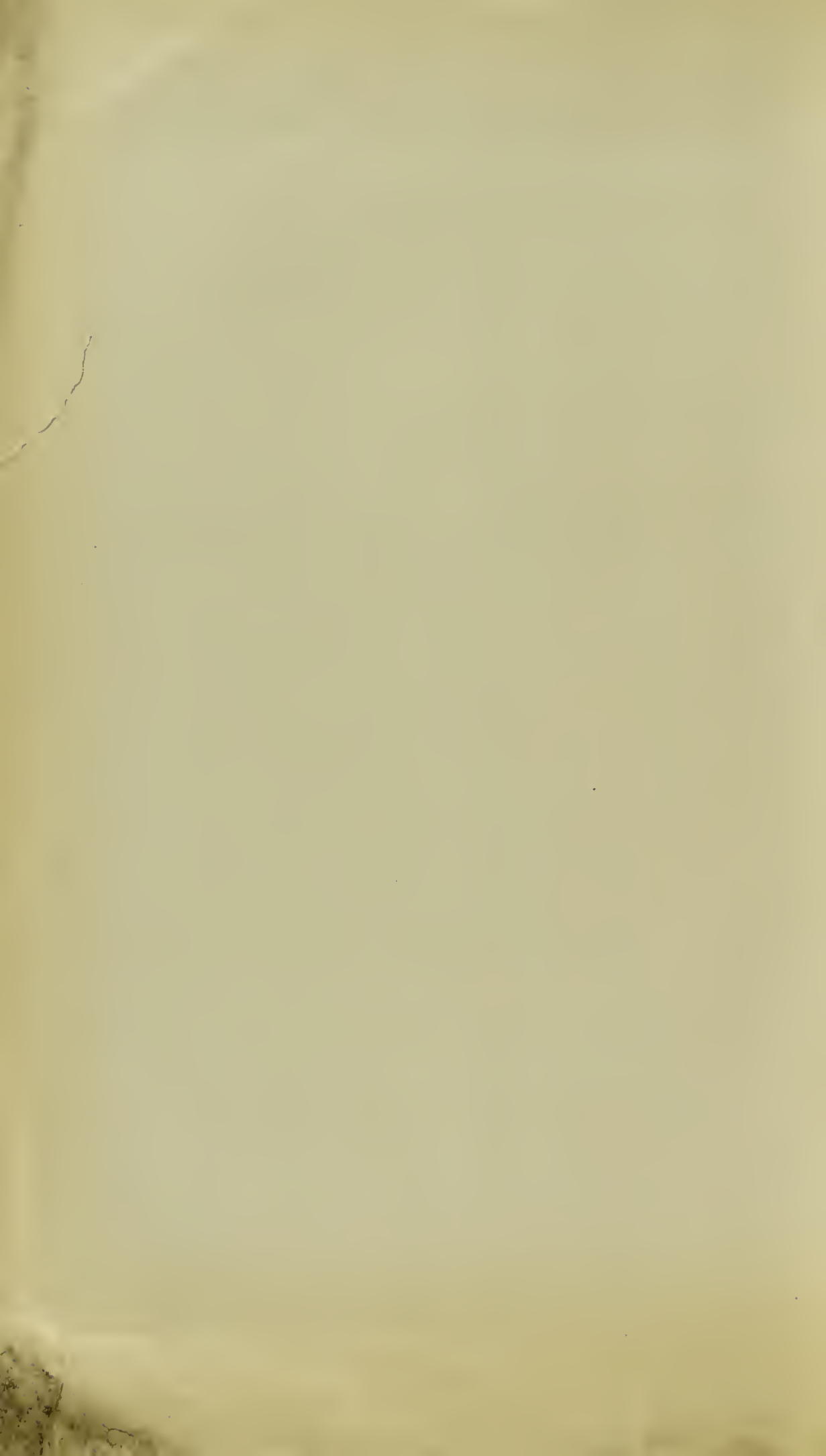
C. W. EVANS, M.B., LOND.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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CLERK.



# ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1914,

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

### Bakewell Urban District Council.

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

There is little to note in the way of advance from a Public Health point of view.

The elevation of the District varies from 400 feet above sea-level to nearly 1,000 feet; the underlying rocks are Mountain Limestone and Yoredale Shales.

<b>AREA IN ACRES.</b> —Land ... ..	2,966		
Water and Roads	91	}	3,057

**POPULATION.**—Census, 1901 ... .. 2,850

,, 1911 ... .. 3,078

Estimate to middle of year ... 3,100

No increase of population can be estimated for, as, though a few new cottages have been built, several houses have been unoccupied.

**INHABITED HOUSES.**—Census, 1901 ... 560

,, 1911 ... 625

Estimated ... 636

New Houses erected during the year—7.

Rateable Value—£21,531.

General District Rate—2/6 in the £.

The inhabitants of the District are engaged in agriculture, in quarrying limestone, and in Electric Accumulator Works, where

cases of lead-poisoning may possibly occur, but no other specially unhealthy occupation is carried on in the District, and cases of lead-poisoning are now very rare.

The amount of Out-door Poor Relief for 1914 was £171.

The Workhouse Hospital, the Bakewell Dispensary, and the Whitworth Hospital at Darley Dale, are utilised by the inhabitants, as well as the Derby, Manchester, and Sheffield Infirmarys for more serious cases.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The Council own the public water supply which provides for 615 out of the 649 houses. The nature of the supply is a Moorland Spring of soft water free from pollution, it is stored in a reservoir open to the air, and fenced round. The supply has been constant during the past year, and there has been no shortage.

Leakages have been detected in the present reservoir and have been made good, and a growth of water plant has been removed.

Further plans for the additional reservoir to enable the water to reach higher ground where building is commencing have received the approval of the Local Government Board, and are now being carried out.

The number of houses supplied from Surface Wells is 6.

The number of houses supplied from Springs is 23.

The number of houses with no water supply within 100 yards is 4, these use rainwater.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.**—Very little evidence of pollution of the river can be detected a short distance below the the sewer outfall, as the volume of river-water is always large in proportion to the volume of sewerage, and the flow is rapid.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The large rubble sewers have been cleared of gravel as usual.

The drainage at Coombs Road has been carried out.

The drainage of the Higginholes district will shortly be attended to.

A pipe drain has been extended up the Cemetery Road to some newly-erected cottages.

A new system of drainage is was applied to 2 houses.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**—The number of houses supplied with W.C.'s is about 350, about 243 have privy-middens, and about 55 have pail closets.

No privy has been converted into a W.C. during the year.

The number of houses provided with pail-closets is the same as last year.

No privies have been reconstructed.

The general policy of the Council was outlined in the 1911 Report, and is unaltered.

**SCAVENGING.**—The population availing themselves of the public scavenging is about 2,820. It is done by the Council's servants, and the teamwork by contract. The cost was £258, or about 8/- per house. This amount includes the cost of a number of new pails substituted for defective ones.

**SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.**— The district has been systematically inspected, and the Inspector of Nuisances' Report, together with that on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, shows that about 216 visits were paid and the result.

**BYE-LAWS** for the Prevention of Nuisances and for New Buildings were adopted in 1897.

There are no Common Lodging-houses, Cellar Dwellings, or Offensive Trades carried on.

**SCHOOLS.**—The sanitary condition at the Public Elementary Schools is very fair. The improvements at the Wesleyan School have been carried out, and consist of additional accommodation, increased light and ventilation and heating, asphalted playgrounds and the provision of 6 W.C.'s in place of pail closets.

They are visited when there is reason to suspect infectious disease, and scholars are excluded when suffering from infectious disease, and also when certain infectious disease is present at their homes.

No School closing was needful, though Whooping Cough caused a much diminished attendance.

The Derbyshire Education Committee controls the Medical Inspection of the Schools, which is done by the Medical Officer of Health.

**FOOD.**—The number of Cow-keepers on the register is 15.

„ Cows kept is about 220.

„ Milk-sellers (not Cow-keepers) is 1.

The cubic space in cowsheds varies from 285 to 540 cubic feet.

No cows were condemned on account of tuberculous udder.

The action taken under the Cowsheds Order has consisted in getting cowsheds cleaned and limewashed. 41 Inspections were made and 2 defects found and remedied.

Whenever structural alterations at cowsheds are in progress efforts are made to secure light and more satisfactory ventilation.

All the milk consumed is produced within the district.

**SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MARKETS** have been frequently inspected and generally found satisfactorily kept.

Notices for limewashing have been served.

No unsound meat or other food has been found.

No action under Sec. 117 of 1875 Act has been taken.

An Inspector of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals frequents the Cattle Market.

**HOUSING.**—The number of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17 of the 1909 Act is 17.

12 required no alteration.

3 were closed. 2 of these having had the windows enlarged and the roof raised, have been reoccupied. The third is under repair and will shortly be reopened. 2 still require improving.

Stress of other matters has prevented more work being done in this direction.

In all new buildings the Bye-law requiring a minimum air space in the rear should be strictly carried out.

The Surveyor exercises supervision over the erection of new houses.



**FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**—There are 14 Factories, 47 Workshops, and 3 Workplaces.

There were 4 offences under the Factory and Workshops Act. The nuisances under the Public Health Act consisted of 6 cases of want of cleanliness.

**SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.**—The Inspector of Nuisances pays frequent visits to the district, and sees to the removal of offensive accumulations which recur at short intervals on certain premises. The details of his inspections are more fully recorded in his Report. He supervises the removal to Hospital of infectious cases and the management of our Hospital when in use.

**FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS** are—

Increased Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Cases.

A greater effort to enforce the Cowsheds Order.

**ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**—4 cases of **Scarlet Fever** occurred, 3 of these were removed to Hospital. In one case the infection was brought from Sheffield. All recovered.

One case of **Diphtheria** occurred, the infection being probably brought from Derby by the patient.

One case of **Enteric Fever** occurred, the origin of which could not be traced.

No return cases were known. No serious outbreak occurred. Schoolmasters and Sunday School Superintendents are informed. There are no public Libraries. Antitoxin is provided free when needful. Disinfection is by Sulphur Fumigation carried out by Inspector. Disinfectants are provided. There is no steam disinfecter. **Bacteriological Tests** are applied to specimens sent to Derby by the County Council Officials and the results communicated to the local medical men. These pathological aids have been frequently utilised.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—10 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, of these 4 died. These 4 comprise all the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and they were all acute cases.

3 went to Sanatoria, two of these since returning home have had a “shelter.”

3 remained at home, two of these have improved sufficiently to resume work.

1 non-pulmonary case left the district improved in health.

The deathrate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 1·33 per 1,000 of population.

The deathrate from all tuberculous diseases was 1·33.

Visits are made on receipt of primary notifications.

Subsequent periodical visits are made by the County Nurses, and notes made and advice given.

The local County Council Tuberculosis Officer, at his office at Matlock examines cases of actual and potential Tuberculosis and treats or supervises treatment.

Disinfection of rooms and supervision of "shelters" is done by Sanitary Inspector.

Of infectious disease generally other than Tuberculosis, the district has been during the year comparatively free.

Owing to the tar-spraying of much of the road surface combined with the wet weather, the dust nuisance was much diminished during the Summer.

Notification of Births Act has not been adopted.

Women do not work in Factories here.

The **Infantile Mortality** was 63·5 per 1,000 births.

**Vital Statistics** as revealed by the Tables (5).

The nett births registered was 63, viz.; 33 males and 30 females, equal to a birthrate of 21 per 1,000 of population.

3 of these died under 1 year of age.

The nett deaths were 29, equal to a deathrate of 9·66.

Deathrate from Respiratory Diseases was 1 per 1,000.

Deathrate from Epidemic Diseases was ·33.

All deaths were certified.

2 inquests were held, one was on a recently-born child of unknown origin found in the river.

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. EVANS.

March 3, 1915,